



Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

- CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.
 FL - FISHERY LEAFLETS.
 SL - STATISTICAL SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS IN AND PRODUCERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS.
 SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.
 SSR.-FISH. - SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORTS--FISHERIES (LIMITED DISTRIBUTION).

Number	Title	Number	Title
CFS-651	- Imports and Exports of Fishery Products, 1946-1950, 10 p.	Sep. 287	- Effect of Ascorbic Acid on Keeping Quality of Frozen Oysters.
CFS-654	- Frozen Fish Report, Final, June 1951, 10 p.	SSR-Fish. No. 56	- Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Fishery Resources: Effects of Tractor Pumping Plant and Delta Cross Channel by Leo F. Erkkila, James W. Moffett, Oliver B. Cope, Bernard R. Smith, and Reed S. Nielson, 109 p., illus., December 1950.
CFS-655	- Massachusetts Landings, April 1951, 14 p.	SSR-Fish. No. 59	- Tests of Hatchery Foods for Blueback Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>) 1944-1948, by Roger E. Burrows, Leslie A. Robinson, and David D. Palmer, 31 p., illus., March 1951.
CFS-656	- Texas Landings, May 1951, 4 p.	SSR-Fish. No. 60	- Tests of Hatchery Foods for Blueback Salmon, 1949, by Leslie A. Robinson, David D. Palmer, and Roger E. Burrows, 21 p., April 1951.
CFS-657	- Maine Landings, April 1951, 4 p.		
CFS-658	- Fish Meal and Oil, May 1951, 2 p.		
CFS-659	- Alabama Landings, May 1951, 4 p.		
CFS-661	- Mississippi Landings, May 1951, 2 p.		
CFS-662	- Lake Fisheries, 1949 Annual Summary, 6p.		
CFS-663	- Frozen Fish Report, Preliminary, July 1951, 2 p.		
SL -111	- Firms Canning Clam Products, 1950, 2 p. (Revised)		
FL -3361-	Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, July-Sept. 1951, 32 p.		
Sep. 286	- The Trash Fishery of Southern New England in 1950.		

ARTICLE BY FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AUTHORS IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Growth and Setting of Larvae of *Venus mercenaria* in Relation to Temperature," by V. L. Loosanoff, W. S. Miller, and P. B. Smith, article, Journal of Marine Research, vol. X (1951), no. 1, pp. 59-81, illus., printed, \$1.00 per number. Sears Foundation for Marine Research, Bingham Oceanographic Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Larvae of the hard shell clam, *Venus mercenaria*, were grown to metamorphosis at constant temperatures of 30.0, 27.0, 24.0, 21.0, and 18.0° C. $\pm 1.0^\circ$ C. The rate of growth of the larvae was generally, but not always, more rapid at high than at low temperatures. Within this range small differences in temperature, such as 1.0

or 2.0°, were not extremely important in affecting the rate of growth. The average time needed by larvae to reach a certain size or to grow to metamorphosis at different temperatures is given in this article. Larvae obtained from the same sources and grown under identical conditions often showed considerable individual variations in the rate of growth and in the time needed to reach the stage of metamorphosis. Fertilized eggs placed in water of 15.0 or 33.0° C. $\pm 1.0^\circ$ C. showed normal development and heavy mortality, few ever reaching veliger state. Some food requirements of the larvae are discussed in the report.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PUBLICATIONS THAT FOLLOW SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES OR PUBLISHERS MENTIONED. DATA ON PRICES, IF READILY AVAILABLE, ARE SHOWN.

Annual Report of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada for the Year 1950, 138 p., printed. Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, 1951. Full reports of the work for 1950 of the biological and experimental stations of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada are presented in this booklet. Reports of the biological work discuss the investigations of fish and other aquatic organisms found in Canadian waters carried out by the Newfoundland Fisheries Research Station, St. John's; Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews, N. B.; Central Fisheries Research Station, Winnipeg, Manitoba; and the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B. C. The technological work is carried out at the Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station, Halifax; Gaspe Fisheries Experimental Station, Grand River, Que.; and the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station, Vancouver. Technological reports discuss the work on the improvement of the quality of fishery food products; methods of processing and preserving fish; studies on the nutritive value of fish; investigations on how to increase the range and value of fishery byproducts for food, medical, and industrial purposes.

(California) Statistical Report of Fresh and Canned Fishery Products (Year 1950, including Sardine Season 1950-1951), Circular No. 25, 21 p. (mostly tables), printed. Bureau of Marine Fisheries, California Division of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif., 1951. The tables in this publication show the California landings of all fish and shellfish by species and by main fishing areas, including the amount of pilchards and tuna landed; fishery products shipments into the State; a list of canning and reduction plants (plants primarily processing sardines, tuna, mackerel, and squid); production of canned, cured, and manufactured fishery products and byproducts (including fish meal and oil); and historical data.

"Carp Breeding in Palestine," by A. Sklower, article, Archiv Für Fischerei Wissenschaft, 2d issue, 3 and 4 quarters 1950, pp. 90-119, printed, 4.50 DM. (US\$1.07). Verlag, Gustav Wenzel & Sohn, 11 Augustplatz, Braunschweig, Germany. After 8 years of carp breeding in Palestine, commencing in 1938, the popularity of this activity spread rapidly and has become one of the most profitable food-producing facilities of the country. This is due mainly to the large demand for protein foodstuffs. Carp breeding is significant in the general economy of the country. Land with soil of high salinity after having been used for the breeding of carp with seasonal changes of water desalts the soil and can later be utilized for other agricultural purposes. Water useless for agricultural soil irrigation because of the high salt content (chlorine con-

tent over 700 mg. per liter) is excellently suitable for fish breeding. Climatic characteristics permit the carp to grow on a year-round basis, differing from the European carp where the maximum period of growth is only eight months out of every year. Carp breeding in Palestine is located in five different regions: Upper Galilee, the Jordan Valley, the Plain of Beisan, the coastal plain around Haifa Bay, and on the north shore of the Dead Sea. The article goes on to discuss the Jewish Agency's fish breeding experimental station at Sdeh Nahum, with particular reference to the building, management, stocking, and results of the carp-breeding ponds at this station. Tables are included for the conditions and results obtained from 9 ponds, showing the seasonal activity, stocking, weight averages, netting time, fish per unit (dunam) of land and per season, feeding material, chemical treatment of the ponds, and fish losses.

Ceylon Fisheries (Recommendations of Experts on Fisheries Development, Research, Socio-Economic and Industrial Problems) Sessional Paper VI--1951, 170 p., printed, about US\$1.10 post-paid. Government Publications Bureau, Colombo, Ceylon, April 1951. This publication contains a collection of papers on Ceylon's fisheries under such titles as: "Report on the Fisheries of Ceylon," by C. F. Hickling; "Report to the Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries," by H. Blegvad; "Report on the Handling, Treatment, Packing, Transport Refrigeration, Storage and Sale of Fish, with Notes on Fishery By-products," by E. Petersen; "Some Suggestions for Developing the Fisheries of Ceylon," by C. C. John; "Report on the Ceylon Fishing Industry," by G. L. Kesteven. Almost all phases of Ceylon's fishing industry are covered by these articles, including the resources (deep-sea, inshore, and fresh-water fisheries), gear, marketing, technology, research and development. Tables are given, and maps are included in two of the articles. The appendix includes a regional study prepared for F.A.O. of the organization of the fishing industries of the Indo-Pacific region.

The Determination of Moisture in Fish and Rock Lobster Meals by Oven Methods, by G. M. Drocetti and G. H. Stander, Progress Report No. 13, March 1951, 4 p., printed. Fishing Industry Research Institute, Fortwood Rd., Green Point, Cape Town, South Africa. This report deals with various oven methods for determining moisture in products. The total matter which volatilizes from fish meal when heated at 102° C. for five hours by the "standard air oven method" is generally reported as moisture. However, other volatile constituents (such as amines, and oxidation products of the oil) are also driven off under these conditions. The optimum time and temperature for drying is 5 hours at 100° C., since figures

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obtained under these conditions closely relate to the actual moisture content for fish meal. Two types of ovens (air and vacuum ovens) have been tested together with the Brabender Moisture Tester and the results of these tests indicate that constant weight is obtained after 8-14 hours' heating at 70° C. in the vacuum oven with a vacuum of 29.5 ± 0.5 ins. mercury and a leak of dry air of 10 liters per hour. The results obtained for fish meals and for spiny lobster meals by heating in the air oven at 102° C. for 5-5½ hours were found to be the same as for the vacuum oven. Optimum heating conditions in the Brabender Moisture Tester for routine work were found to be 1 hour at 112° C. with the figures differing by less than 0.1 percent from values obtained by the vacuum oven for the different types of meal. As a result of surveying different types of oven-drying equipment, the South African Fishery Industry Research Institute has adopted the Brabender Moisture Tester for routine moisture determinations.

Frozen Food Locker Plants (Location, Capacity, Rates, and Use, January 1, 1950), by L. B. Mann and Paul C. Wilkins, 53 p., processed. Director of Information and Extension, Farm Credit Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., March 1951. The frozen food locker industry, especially during the past decade, has been most important in improving the processing and storage of locally-grown perishable foods. This publication reports on a survey made at the request of the National Frozen Food Locker Association and conducted by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with funds provided under the Research and Marketing Act. This study, conducted in the early part of 1950, deals with location, capacity, patronage, services, volume, and rates and charges in locker plants, and furnishes information as to the importance of low temperature home cabinets in relation to locker plant operations. According to this report, on January 1, 1950, there were 11,442 locker plants. Estimates based on this survey show that these plants were servicing approximately 3.9 million locker patrons and about 440 thousand home unit owners not renting lockers. These plants had an estimated combined capacity of over 5.6 million lockers and processed about 1.3 billion pounds of foods during 1949, of which 94 percent was meat, game, and poultry. Fifty-one percent sold commercial frozen foods.

(International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission) Annual Report 1950, 42 p., illus., printed. International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, New Westminster, B. C.,

Canada, 1951. A report of the Commission's regulation of the sockeye salmon fisheries within the waters outlined by the Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation, and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system. Discussed in this report are the various activities of the Commission during 1950, the regulations of the United States fishery, the Canadian fishery fishing intensity, the Indian catch, escapement in the 1951 cycle, rehabilitation of barren areas, and general investigations.

Japanese Antarctic Whaling Expedition, 1950-51 (Statistical Summary), by Benjamin Goldberg and Leonard M. Lucas, Preliminary Study No. 62, 48 p., processed. Natural Resources Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan, July 1951. (Reports may be purchased only in photostat or microfilm from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.) A summarization of statistical and other biological, and related data concerning Japanese whaling operations in Antarctic waters during the 1949-50 season is contained in this report. Included are data on production (catch, processing, products produced), biological composition of the catch, special biological observations, and numerous figures and tables.

L'Industrie de Nuoc-Mam au Cambodge (The Fermented Fish Industry of Cambodia), by R. Lafont, 7 p., printed in French. Institut Océanographique de l'Indochine, Extrait du Bulletin Economique, 36 Rue Lucien-Mossard, Saigon, Indochina. Fermented fish plays an important role in the diets of the Cambodian people. Over 792 thousand gallons of this food, with a value of US\$9.7 million, are produced annually. The principal centers of production are along the coast of Annam province, Phu-kok Island, and Cathai in Tonkin province. Traditionally, fermented fish (nuoc-mam) was prepared from small salt-water fish. However, the number of plants utilizing fresh-water fish in the production of nuoc-mam have greatly expanded since the war, and offer the greatest possibilities for the future. Nuoc-mam is prepared by mixing round fish with 25 percent salt by weight and permitted to ferment for several months. The finished nitrogenized material is transformed into a soluble product composed chiefly of amino acids which are particularly useful for the human body. The fresh-water fish product is generally credited with being of a poorer quality than the salt-water product and the Cambodian Administration has recently undertaken quality-control measures. The article also gives details on local production, prices paid to fishermen for their catches, and the quality-control methods instituted by the Administration. A good future is forecast for the nuoc-mam industry in Cambodia because of

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the abundance of fish and good markets for the product, provided the quality remains at a high level.

"Men, Rivers, Nets--and Fish," by H. J. Fisher, article, Missouri Conservationist, June 1951, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 1-3, 8-9, 14, illus., printed. Missouri Conservation Commission, Jefferson City, Mo. Missouri's 1,400-1,600 commercial fishermen seek their catches in the State's three main rivers--Mississippi, Missouri, and St. Francis. The equipment and gear used to take such important rough fish species as catfish, carp, and buffalofish consist mainly of seines, trammel nets, hoop nets, and hooks. Statistics in this article give the number of units of gear in operation in 1949, the production by species and by rivers, and the value of the harvest taken from the three rivers. Carp are the leading species taken in the Missouri waters, and buffalofish and catfish are the next most important commercial fish. Fishermen have recently become alarmed by the pollution of important fishing grounds and the lamprey depredations (the chestnut lamprey, Ichthyomyzon castaneus, predominant in Missouri waters is not the sea lamprey causing so much concern in the Great Lakes). The fish requirements of the two leading cities, Kansas City and St. Louis, exceeds the local supply of fresh-water fish, and these cities augment their sales of local river fish with over 9,600,000 pounds of fish obtained from outside of the State. Missouri's annual commercial fish production in 1949 totaled 846,102 pounds as compared with 962,718 pounds in 1948.

Observations on the Bionomics and Fishery of the Brown Mussel (MYTILUS sp.) of the Cape Region of Peninsular India, by S. Jones, 10 p., illus., printed. (Reprinted from the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, vol. 49, no. 3, December 1950.) Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Government of India, P. O. Barackpore, Via: Calcutta, India. Describes the brown mussel industry along the rocky coastal tracts of Southern Travancore and the Tinnevely in India. Distribution, methods of fishing, utilization, and some indication of how they are consumed in India are discussed. The author in his general remarks points out that the mussel fishery is underexploited.

Results of the West Coast of Vancouver Island Herring Investigation, 1949-50, by J. C. Stevenson and J. A. Lanigan, 40 p., illus., printed, 1951. (Reprinted from the Report of the British Columbia Department of Fisheries, 1949.) British Columbia Department of Fisheries, Victoria, B. C., Canada. This report, the fourth in an annual series, deals primarily with the studies conducted during 1949-50 on the adult stocks

of the herring populations of the west coast and lower east coast of Vancouver Island. Chief reference is made to the changes in the West Coast population, but comparative data from both populations are discussed in a final section of the report. Discussed in the report are the 1949-50 fishery; tagging and tag recovery; sampling of the catches and the spawning runs; and extent and intensity of the spawning.

The Sea Around Us, by Rachel L. Carson, 237 p., illus., printed, \$3.50. Oxford University Press, New York, N. Y., 1951. This book blends the technical divisions of oceanography in order to discuss the history, nature, and cyclic functions of the ocean. Divided into three main sections, the first part deals with various modern phases of oceanic biology and marine geography; the second part discusses the dynamics of waves, currents, and tides; and the last part discusses man and the sea about him. Incorporated in this book are findings of oceanographic investigations reported as late as 1950.

"The Sea Lamprey in the Great Lakes," by V. C. Applegate, article, The Scientific Monthly, May 1951, vol. LXXII, no. 2, pp. 275-81, illus., printed, single copies 75 cents. American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Prior to the construction of the Welland Canal, the sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) was restricted to Lake Ontario since Niagara Falls stood as a barrier to the other Great Lakes. After 1892, the lamprey spread into Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, and its conquest of Lake Superior is now in progress. The destruction of this parasitic lamprey is evidenced by Lakes Huron and Michigan where experience indicates that a complete collapse of a fishery can take place in only a few years. Although injury to stocks of a variety of fish has not been as great as for lake trout, damage to whitefish, suckers, and wall-eyed pike is increasing to an alarming extent. The author goes on to explain the life history of the sea lamprey, suggesting the life-cycle periods most vulnerable to control measures. Two of the most promising are the prevention of spawning, and the destruction of larval lampreys returning to the lakes from their stream spawning grounds. Several methods of capture or destroying sea lampreys (including a variety of weirs, traps, barrier dams, and sonic and electrical devices) are now being tested. The biggest obstacle in the utilization of these devices is how to eliminate or capture lampreys without blocking or injuring game and commercial fish. Also being considered is the chemical treating of larval beds and the introduction of the American eel which attack and destroy larvae. The unknown effects of these two latter methods on other types of fish

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has prevented a wider usage of them. Finally, the author feels that the most effective controls will be accomplished by a variety of procedures, each adapted to serve best under special local conditions.

Technical Assistance Under the International Agencies, Department of State Publication 4256, International Organization and Conference Series I, 16; 13 p., printed, 10 cents. Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C., August 1951. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) This booklet explains the background, ramifications, and purpose of the Technical Assistance Program (Point 4). Discusses the genesis of the program in the United Nations and how it is financed; what agencies participate; administrative arrangements; coordination; volume of requests for assistance; and other multilateral technical-assistance programs. In explaining the participation of the FAO, the booklet states that "The two objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization are to increase and improve agricultural production including forestry and fisheries and to bring about increased food consumption and higher levels of nutrition."

Toxicologie des Poissons (Toxicology of Fish), by Marcel Huet, Groenendaal Research Station Work Series D, No. 11, 13 p., tables, printed in French. Reprinted from the Bulletin du Centre Belge d'Etude et de Documentation des Eaux. Administration des Eaux et Forêts, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Brussels, Belgium, 1950. This is a study of fish toxicology--the mortality of fish resulting from certain toxic substances dissolved in water. These substances have a variable specific action upon the skin, respiratory organs, circulatory or nervous system of fish. The study considers the action of these toxic substances on fish under scientific conditions, both from a minimum toxic exposure analysis, and the dilution limitations. The results of such exposure depends on the species of fish, duration of exposure, temperature, oxygen content, chemical composition of the water, etc. The report also gives the toxicity of principal known poisons, including acids, alkalis, and certain organic and inorganic substances.

Trade with Sweden--A Businessman's Guide and Directory, 103 p., printed, illus. Prepared by Economic Cooperation Administration Special Mission to Sweden. Available from Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., May 1951. Answers to some of the problems in trading with Sweden or leads as to where you can get the answers are given in this booklet. In addition to a discussion of the country, economy, and transportation and com-

munication facilities, the booklet contains chapters on Making Contact with the Swedish Businessman; What the American Businessman Should Know About Trading with Sweden; Trade Practice Requirements Under ECA; Shipping to Sweden; Facts to Know About Importing from Sweden. There are several appendices, including a Swedish Directory of Importers, imports to Sweden in 1949, and exports from Sweden in 1949.

(ECA) Twelfth Report to Congress of the Economic Cooperation Administration (For the Quarter Ended March 31, 1951), 156 p., illus., printed 40 cents. Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., August 1951. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) Reports on the activities under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 as well as the programs of economic aid to Korea and the general area of China. Edible fishery products, and whale and fish oils are listed as a group in some of the tables. Included is an appendix summarizing the status of the United States Foreign Relief Program and the U. S. Foreign Aid Program.

United States Participation in the United Nations (Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1950), Department of State Publication 4178, International Organization and Conference Series III, 67; 447 p., printed, \$1.00. Department of State, Washington, D. C., July 1951. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) A report by the President of the United States on the activities of the United Nations during 1950 and on the participation of the United States. Among the many phases covered by this report are technical assistance and food and agriculture.

TRADE LISTS

The Commercial Intelligence Branch, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce has published the following mimeographed trade lists. Copies of these lists may be obtained by firms in the United States from that Office or from Department of Commerce field offices at \$1.00 per list.

Frozen Foods - Processors and Exporters - Canada (Including Newfoundland), 14 p. (July 1951); Lists the names and addresses, products handled, and size of frozen food processors and exporters, including those that handle fishery products.

Canneries - Italy, 24 p. (July 1951); lists the names and addresses, products handled, and size of canneries in Italy, including those that pack fishery products.

Canneries - Colombia, 4 p. (July 1951); lists the names and addresses, products

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handled, and size of canneries in Colombia, including those that pack fishery products.

Feedstuffs - Importers, Dealers, Manufacturers and Exporters - Canada (excluding Newfoundland), 23 p. (July 1951); lists the names and addresses, products handled, and size of firms in Canada dealing in feedstuffs. Includes those firms dealing in fish meal, fish oils,

oyster shell, canned fish, and vitamin oils.

Oils (Animal, Fish and Vegetable) Importers, Dealers, Producers, Refiners, and Exporters - Canada, 21 p. (July 1951); lists the names and addresses, products handled, and approximate size of firms producing or handling oils. Included are firms handling fish oils.



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